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CASES ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By James Parker Hall. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1913. pp. xxxii, 1452.

This is a large volume, and its pages are crowded with matter. The cases deemed worthy of full presentation are placed in the text, with statements of facts, — usually rewritten, — without arguments of counsel, and with liberal extracts from the opinions. The cases thus presented number about two hundred and twenty-four. The text further presents many more cases in an abbreviated form which includes extracts from opinions and, when necessary, a short indication of the questions. Still more cases are found in the footnotes, usually with indications of the questions, and frequently with quotations. Besides giving citations, the footnotes sometimes give the editor's statements of propositions of law. The result is that the text and notes taken together cover the subject well.

The volume is divided into forty-eight subdivisions, which are grouped in twenty chapters. Within each subdivision the cases are arranged not in a chronological order, but in an order intended to emphasize their logical relation.

Obviously this is a volume upon which great labor has been spent; and as the making of a case-book is sometimes, properly enough, a thankless task, it is pleasant to be able to say that here is a piece of work which will be found useful by any person who takes a scholarly interest in Constitutional Law.

E. W.

THE DOCTRINE OF JUDICIAL REVIEW. By Edwin S. Corwin. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1914. pp. vii, 177.

This volume consists of five essays entitled: "*Marbury v. Madison* and the Doctrine of Judicial Review"; "We the People"; "The Peletiah Webster Myth"; "The Dred Scott Decision"; and "Some Possibilities in the Way of Treaty-Making." These topics are obviously interesting to lawyers; but the volume is not peculiarly addressed to them, for, as the author is a professor of history, the point of view is historical and not legal. The author's researches into the history of what he calls the "doctrine of judicial review," — that is to say, the power and duty of a court to disregard *ultra vires* legislative acts, — have resulted in gathering citations which the scholarly lawyer will appreciate (pp. 65-78). The puncturing of what the author well terms "the Peletiah Webster Myth" is also a good deed. Here and there are passages somewhat shocking to a lawyer. One example is a distinctly non-professional use of the word *dictum* (p. 134). Another is the rather disrespectful explanation of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Marbury v. Madison* (pp. 9-10). Indeed the judicious lawyer will find in many places reason to indulge in the philosophical reflection that if lawyers do not write the history of law for themselves, they have little right to object to what is being done by those who, being primarily interested in history or in the science of government, lay upon law and its history somewhat unsanctified hands.

E. W.

A TREATISE ON ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Volumes I and II. By the late Edward M. Thornton. Northport, N. Y.: Edward Thompson Company. 1914. pp. cclxxx, 1499.

This is a laborious work, full of curious learning about lawyers and equally full of cases involving their rights and liabilities. A mere catalogue of the chapters will show the various and miscellaneous character of the subjects treated, — all strung upon the thread, attorney: admission to practice; tax-

ation of attorneys; unauthorized practice; privileges, exemptions, disabilities; libel and slander; assignment of counsel by the court; *amicus curiae*; privileged communications; relation of attorney and client; substitution of attorneys; imputed notice and knowledge; dealings between attorney and client acquiring adverse interests; representing conflicting interests; law partnerships; attorneys as witnesses; admissions by attorneys as evidence; scope of attorney's authority; delegation of authority; ratification of unauthorized acts; authority to compromise or release; authority to appear for litigants; authority in conducting litigation; liability generally; liability for negligence; enforcement of liability; advice of counsel; champerty, barratry and maintenance; right to compensation; contracts for compensation; amount, retention and allowance of compensation; taxable costs and expenses; actions to recover compensation; liens generally; rights and property affected by lien; settlement, dismissal, substitution, assignment and set-off as affecting lien rights; enforcement of liens; prosecuting attorneys; attorney-general; suspension and disbarment generally; grounds for disbarment; procedure, judgment and punishment; review of disbarment proceedings; reinstatement.

That every one of these numerous subjects should be treated fully is not to be expected. The first portion of the work, especially, is a scrappy and imperfect summary of facts, learned from secondary sources; and the author's tendency to state a fact or practice as generally true, where he is relying upon an example from a single state, is not commendable. Much may be explained, however, by the fact that the book was published posthumously, and the author was therefore unable to complete parts which he had merely sketched in his original manuscript. As we reach the chapter in which important principles of law appear, we find a much more finished work; an admirable book of its type. It is a digest of decisions, clearly and accurately stated, and following one after the other in good, logical order. The reviewer has not chanced to find a single passage in which an original opinion has been hazarded by the author, or a conflict or doubt solved, a case criticised or explained, or even a reason for a rule given. "It is a general rule that" appears to be the utmost flight of the author's original fancy.

Yet it is withal a good book. Without praising it for what it is not, one may warmly commend it for what it is: a compendium of legal information about attorneys, a key to the cases, an encyclopædic article several years later than any encyclopædia.

J. H. B.

**THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.** By James M. Beck. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1914. pp. xxiv, 200.

**BENDER'S WAR REVENUE LAW,** 1914. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender and Company. 1914. pp. xxviii, 181.

**BOUVIER'S LAW DICTIONARY.** Volumes I, II, and III. By John Bouvier. Third Revision (eighth edition). By Francis Rawle. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1914. pp. xix, 3504.

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND EXCHANGE.** By Harry Gunnison Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1914. pp. xviii, 197.

**LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT ON THE GREAT LAKES.** Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Pamphlet No. 2. Washington: Carnegie Endowment. 1914. pp. vii, 57.

YEAR BOOK FOR 1913-1914. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Washington: Carnegie Endowment. 1914. pp. xviii, 203.

COMPILED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1913. Volumes I, II, III, IV, and V. Compiled by John A. Mallory. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1914. pp. ciii, v, iv, vii, iii, 5686; §§ 1 to 10598.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LAW. A Handbook for the Use of Egyptian Law Students. By Frederic M. Goadby. Second Edition. London: Butterworth and Company. 1914. pp. xv, 426, 7.

NEW JERSEY EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW. By William E. Holmwood. Plainfield, N. J.: The New Jersey Law Journal Publishing Company. 1914. pp. 227.

MANUAL OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION. Edited by Alexander Pulling. London: H. M. Stationery Office. 1914. pp. xi, 572; vii, 54.

A SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF COMPANIES. By T. Eustace Smith and Charles Hubert Hicks. Twelfth Edition. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1914. pp. xxiv, 352.